

# **April - June 2005**

## **Phnom Penh Street Children Project**

**Grant Number: 442-A-00-03-00146-00**

**FY05**

### **Quarter Three Report**

**Submitted by: World Vision, Inc.**

**Date Submitted: July 30, 2005**

Period covered by this report:	01 April 2005 to 30 June 2005
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US Match=	US\$123,900)
Total OPH approved Annual Budget:	US\$369,548

## **I. Executive Summary**

World Vision, Inc. (WVUS) has implemented Phnom Penh Street Children Project (PPSC) since 1993 to address the growing problems of street children in the capital city of Cambodia. This three-year follow-on project is implemented in Phnom Penh with some outreach and research activities into rural locations. Each year, approximately 7,000 street children benefit from various aspects of the project.

The project's comprehensive approach of prevention as well as care, consists of eight major components: Community Outreach, Accommodation and Care, Child Education, Family Reintegration and Support, Foster Care, Livelihood Assistance, Improved Rights and Services, and Increased Local Government Capacity.

More specifically, the project activities are aimed at improving the lives of children living and working on the streets of Phnom Penh, and urban poor families. Whilst there is a major focus on proving and supporting services to meet the most immediate survival needs of these vulnerable groups, this project will also improve government capacity to establish its own sustainable social services. The project will collaborate with several local (LNGO's) and International NGOs (INGO's) in the implementation of these activities, and it will have an extensive research and advocacy component to support campaigns for improved Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) policy and practice in response to the needs and rights of children.

## **II. Overview of the Reporting Quarter**

Phnom Penh Street Children Project (PPSC) improves the lives of street children by focusing on six keys areas, namely: community outreach, appropriate accommodation, non-formal education, family integration, foster care and advocacy.

**Project achievements for the quarter include:**

### **1.Community Outreach:**

#### **1.1-Street Based activities:**

Outreach Team together with 4 Peer Educators (2 boys and 2 girls), who worked based on weekly plans, contacted 1948 children (1158 M & 790 F) in target communities where street children gathered. The main purpose of the contact is to explain and refer the children to the center. The best time for peers to meet the street children is mostly in late afternoon and night. Our staff used posters to explain and discuss with children on the street. Through visits, staffs were able to share information about services of the project to children and obtain information about the root causes as to why children come to live on the streets and where they are from. Through the activities, 45 children (25 M & 20 F) were referred to BSCC.

#### **1.2. Training & Workshop**

On April 28, 2005, the project conducted a workshop on Worm Awareness Raising for 52 people including the local authority (23 males and 29 females) at Boeng Salang sub-quarter. Through pre-test, only 35% of the participants were aware of the worm consequences and protection, but after the training 85% of them understood better and could define the ways in which worm was transmitted.

On May 25, 2005, the project conducted another workshop on HIV/AIDS at Boeng Trabek commune for 55 people (17 M & 38 F). Through pre-test, only 34% of the participants aware about transmission & infection of HIV/AIDS; however, after the workshop, up to 93% of the participants understood better and could identify the 3 ways of HIV/AIDS transmission and protection.

On June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2005, the project ran a workshop on Dengue Fever Awareness Raising at Boeng Salang for 51 participants (22 M & 29 F). The result of the pre-test shown that 40% of the participants were aware of the importance of family health, but after the one-day training, up to 86% of them got the concept of and could identify the importance of safe pregnancy, breast feeding and vaccination for their babies.

The project organized a workshop on Causes and Consequences of Drug Abuse on June 16, 2005 for 45 participants (16 M & 29 F) at Deum Thkov commune. Through post-test result, the project found out that up to 70% of the participants understood better about the consequences of the drug as compared to the pre-test result of only 30% of the participants who were aware of drug consequences.

### **1.3. Food Support**

Within the last three month, the project provided food support like rice, sauce, salt, seasoning, fish sauce and many others to 54 vulnerable families with 150 children. Through the support, the project has improved the living conditions of 8 families The families are now able to respond to the needs of their children.

## **2. Appropriate Accommodation:**

### **2.1. Registration Process:**

Since its inception in 1993, the project has registered 1,832 street children (1,551 boys and 281 girls). In this quarter alone, the project registered 39 children (25 M & 14 F) into the center, 22 (12 M & 10 F) of whom were former registered children. Currently, there are 53 children (18 girls) staying overnight in the center. Through its observation, the project learnt that most of the registered children socialized well with others-- the project staff and other children.

### **2.2. Doctor/medical services:**

The medical services of the project provided 114 registered children (75 boys and 39 girls) with minor treatments on common diseases such as headache, pharyngitis, coughing, cold, injuries, teeth problem, wound, malnutrition, intestinal parasite and others. The project supplied 47 registered children (33 boys and 14 girls) with immunization against tetanus and hepatitis B. In addition, the project offered direct public health education to the registered children as well as the caregivers so that the caregivers could further echo the knowledge from the training to the children at nighttime.

### **2.3. Center services:**

The project provided three times of daily nutritious meals to all registered children. Moreover, it offered psychological counseling services to 53 of its residents and provided opportunity for 65 registered children to relax at Sihanoukville under the close surveillance from the project staff.

## **3-Formal and Non-Formal Education and Skills Training:**

### **3.1. Formal Education:**

27 children (19 M & 8 F) are in primary school and have experienced progressive promotion. 6 children (1 girl) got the first rank in their classes; 2 children (1 girl) ranked the second, and another girl ranked the third. The schoolteachers reported that all the children are wise, do well at school and are actively involved in their learning activities.

It should be noted that, in this quarter, there were 27 children continuing their primary school as compared to the 35 children reported in quarter 2. Of the 8 children unaccounted for in this quarter, 5 (3 M & 2 F) were placed in extended families, 2 were placed in foster homes and the other boy left the center.

### **3.2. Non Formal Education:**

All the registered children (the number ranges around 55-60 children) accessed non-formal education run in the center. The Child Educator reported that the children could adapt to formal education environment.

Moreover, our teaching project staff gave special tutors to 5 registered children (2girls) who have difficulties in the learning progress.

### **3.3. Street-based education:**

4 peer educators worked in pair 5 days per week (2hours/day) to provide street based-education service, organized daily non-formal education to teach basic literacy, and numeracy, and provide training on child's rights and life choices, life skill, danger of substance abuse, HIV/AIDS and basic health care to children on the street. 14 children participated daily with the street activities-program, 67% of whom improved their knowledge of the concepts.

### **3.4. Skill training:**

The project provides vocational skills like motorbike repair, car repair, hairdressing, painting, sewing, air-conditioner repair, computer repair, beauty and tailoring skills to 32 children (25 M & 7 F) at private shops (outside BSCC). Another 32 children (14 girls) attended the skill training in the center. The vocational training occurred either in the center or through an apprenticeship procedure with direct practice in doing business in the communities.

5 new children (4 boys) successfully attended private repair shops on a 2-week trial period. The number of the trainees outside the center has decreased since the project reintegrated 2 girls into their original families after they graduated, and 7 boys abandoned their skill trainings as they were tricked to work near Cambodia and Thailand border.

### **3.5. Educational Excursion:**

The project organized 3 excursions to 3 provinces for 15 different children each time in order for them to learn to monitor, grow, and take good care of young trees and prepare vegetable garden. Hopefully, they will be able to apply this knowledge after they are reintegrated into families in their communities.

### **3.6. Sport activities:**

The project regularly organized sport activities 4 times per week for an average of 45 children from the center and around 50-100 children from the community. The children enjoyed playing football, badmintons, playground equipment and other sports activities. They were very happy to have space for many kinds of sports. *Please note that this activity is funded through match.*

## **4-Family Reintegration:**

### **4.1. Reintegrated services**

Since its beginning, the project has reintegrated 807 street children (627 M & 180 F) into their original families, 25 of whom (9 boys and 16 girls) were reintegrated in this quarter. In addition, in this quarter, the project paid 51 regular follow-up visits to reunited children and their families to make sure that their living condition and environment are improving.

### **4.2 Housing assistance:**

The project provided household materials such as mats, blankets, mosquito nets, soap powder, kitchen supplies, toothbrushes, toothpaste, body soap, and water jars to 10 original families. It also supported household repair and household extension to 9 original families in order to accommodate their newly-reintegrated children. In addition, in each visit, the project supported each of the 16 most needy families with 30kg of rice.

#### **4.3. Small business support:**

The project supported small business grants for income generation to 3 families to improve the living condition of the reintegrated families.

#### **4.4. Training & workshop:**

In cooperation with Project Against Domestic Violence (PADV), the project conducted 2 one-day workshops for 81 participants including villagers, schoolteachers, village deputy chiefs, social department staffs and Khmer Women's Association staffs (41 F) in Kampong Cham & Kampong Speu province on the Causes and Consequences of Domestic Violence for community people.

### **5-Foster Care:**

#### **5.1.Forster care service:**

Since the start of the foster care component in 1994, the project has placed 299 street children (210 M & 89 F) in foster care families, 20 AIDS orphans of whom were placed in foster families in this quarter. From our observation and our individual interview with the children, we learnt that most of the fostered children enjoyed their lives in their foster homes, and lived in a safe environment in the communities.

The project paid 30 follow-up visits to 25 foster families in Phnom Penh, Kandal province and Kampong Thom province. During the follow-up visits in June, the project sent a fostered girl in Prek Pra, Phnom Penh and a boy in Kampong Thom province to hospital for treatment.

#### **5.2.Housing &household assistance:**

The project supported house repair to 2 foster families to accommodate the children placed in the foster families.

In addition, 24 foster families with 39 children (8 F) received household materials such as blankets, pillow, scarf, detergent, sandals, mosquito-net, clothes, shampoo, soap, toothpaste and toothbrush from the project.

The project also supplied 3 pump wells to foster families to make available water in their family and communities for vegetable growing.

#### **5.3.Business grant support:**

The project supported 3 foster care families affected by HIV/AIDS with business grant to run a small trade to improve their livelihood, to promote their living conditions and to increase families' income.

#### **5.4.Schooling support:**

In this quarter, the project assisted 24 fostered children (2 girls) with school fee and materials for daily schooling.

### **6-Advocacy and Research:**

#### **6.1. Networking:**

The project supported 2 NGOs (NGO-CRC and CSF) and involved in celebrating the international children day in Phnom Penh and Kampong Speu province.

On June 1, 2001, all registered children, with encouragement from the project, participated with another 1230 children from different NGOs and government at Phnom Penh in the International Children's day celebration organized by NGO-CRC.

The project supported Children Support Foundation (CSF) in celebrating the same event for 500 children in Kampong Speu. During the event, the children raised their voices and concerns to the government, expressed their wish for a better future, and marched on the road about 1 km around the event place.

The Project Manager and the assigned staff continued to be part of advocacy networks (such as Child Welfare Group, NGO-CRC Child Rights Committee and ECPAT Cambodia) in order to share experiences and to lobby the Royal Government of Cambodia for policy and practice changes.

## **6.2. Research:**

The outreach team of the project and other project staff conducted a small-scale research into street children in order to understand the flow of children into Phnom Penh in order to find out the causes of children's recent migrating into the city and the areas they came from. The result of the research, which did not cover all areas of Phnom Penh, shown that around 550 children are living in 8 target areas ( Chbar Ampov market, 2 Pagodas, Waterfront, Public parks, Toul Tumpoung market, behind Intercontinental Hotel and Bok Ko Gas Station). The project will use the research result to redesign its future direction.

In addition, the project plans to evaluate the whole project in mid Quarter 4 and is preparing questions (TOR) for the evaluation process.

## **III. Core and Program Indicators:**

<b>Report this period</b>	<b>Core Indicators (SO or IR level)</b>
Yes	1,948 orphans and vulnerable children receiving care and support from PPSC.
Yes	20 foster care families receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children.
<b>Report this period? (Y/N)</b>	<b>Program (lower/level) Indicators (Sub-results)</b>
Yes	Percentage of targeted children living in secure homes.
No	Proportion of children assisted by project who are still " off the street" by End of Project.
No	Proportion of street children in Phnom Penh receiving help from WV (using Mith Samlanh research figures as global figure).
No	Number of people in communities reporting positive behavioral change as a result of WV intervention/outreach, as reported in End of Project Evaluation.
Yes	Number of families assisted who report sustained improvement in their living condition/s.
No	General community level familiarity with WV as expressed in random survey at End of Project Evaluation.
Yes	Full-board places, basic health care and age appropriate social activities provided by BSCC, in accordance with minimum standards endorsed by MOSALVY.
Yes	Increased child participation in decision-making.
Yes	All BSCC residents attend age-appropriate, high quality classes daily (in public school or BSCC)
Yes	Percentage of targeted street children enrolled in formal or attending non-formal classes still attending classes each day 6-9 months after first contacts with BSCC.
Yes	Percentage of former street children still living with original extended families 9-12 months after placement.

Report this period	Core Indicators (SO or IR level)
Yes	Nutritional status of all reintegrated children is maintained or improved as measured by BMI.
Yes	Number of reintegrated families with eligible children who have those reintegrated children enrolled in school or some other appropriate educational institution.
Yes	Children who reported domestic violence as a reason for their living on the streets report a decrease in frequency of domestic violence in their homes.
Yes	Percentage of children registered at BSCC placed with foster families per year.
Yes	Percentage of former street children is still living with Cambodian foster family 9-12 months after placement.
Yes	Health of fostered children, as indicated by w/h/BMI measurements, is maintained or improved by foster family.
Yes	Psychological health of children is positive.
No	Other agencies report using WVC research/report information to improve their services.
No	Number of cases of action taken for child protection gradually increases.

#### IV. Program Progress Details:

##### IV.a. Name And Status Of Program:

##### 1. Geographic Location of Program

The Bamboo Shoot Children's Center Is Located At House # 95, Street 315, Village # 6, Sangkat Boeng Kok II, Khan Tuol Kok of Phnom Penh.

##### 2. Expectations & Achievements ('not met', 'met', or 'exceeded')

###### Exceeded:

- ☐ Most of activities have been achieved over what we have planned due to the fact that the project has speeded up in running activities.
- ☐ Staffs contacted more street children and referred them to the center.
- ☐ There are more needs of poor people in communities; thus, the project provided more household materials than planned.
- ☐ The number of children re-integrated into communities surpassed the plan because the project has registered more children into the center.

###### Not Met:

- ☐ CRC workshop is not conducted due to many holiday and budget-revising season, but it has been planned to conduct in quarter 4.
- ☐ Business grant support provided to communities is not achieved as planned due to the time-consuming family assessment.
- ☐ Numbers of children accessed in public school decreased because some children were reintegrated into original & foster families, and a few children quitted the school.

##### 3. Beneficiary Population(s) & Coverage

Beneficiaries	Phnom Penh /Provinces	
	Planned	Achieved
Street children receiving services from outreach activities.	1,200	1948
Qualifying families receiving incentives make a business/expand a business that improves their income level.	6	1 Project is not able to achieve as planned, because the time-consuming family assessment.

Beneficiaries	Phnom Penh /Provinces	
	Planned	Achieved
Street families receiving food, medical care, household and housing assistance as appropriate.	45	<b>216</b> Most of the targeted families have needs of these assistances.
Street children and parents attended HIV/AIDS, drug/substance abuse & general health promotion workshops.	120	<b>203</b> Project is able to involve many more people to attend in drug/substance abuse and general health promotion.
Community Outreach Workers	4	3 One of the community outreach worker moved to work in PADEK NGO
Different street children access overnight accommodation and care services per quarter. Please note that 50 children (40 boys and 10 girls) staying at the center during this reporting period.	50	<b>53</b> Project is able to admit more children because more children living on the street become aware of our services.
Each child (up to 50 per day) at BSCC participating in age-appropriate sport, social and cultural activities each day.	50	<b>45</b> It mostly completed as plan. A small variance is caused by the fact that some children attended the skill training in the center.
Caregivers/Cooks/Medical Doctor	7	6 One of the house parents moved to work for the same position in another project of WVC
Public school places identified and accessed for BSCC residents, BSCC education program planned and delivered.	50	<b>27</b> The number of the children decreased due to the fact that they were registered to their original family, foster care family, and some quit the school
Peer educators conducted, street-based non-formal education program planned and delivered.	6	<b>1</b> One peer educator chose to go back and stay with his extended family, another 1 resigned and the other 3 peer educators left jobs without information
Vocational skills training provided at BSCC and in community placement.	9	<b>5</b> 3 children decided not to attend the skill provided after trial period, and asked to attend other skills.
Child protection training workshop conducted for school children and teachers from Phnom Penh primary schools, MOSALVY and MoEYS staff.	40	<b>0</b> The project not achieves as planned as a result of many holiday and budget-revising season, but it has planned to conduct this training in quarter 4.
The Child Education Program Staff	4	5 One staff was recruited to work as vocational skill training assistant.
Street children reintegrated with original extended family and follow-up visits made.	12	<b>23</b> Project is able to reintegrate more children into their extended families.
Reunited families receiving food, education materials, medical supplies, housing materials and household supplies from the family reintegration program.	15	<b>39</b> Many children are reintegrated into their original families.



Beneficiaries	Phnom Penh /Provinces	
	Planned	Achieved
Reunited families receiving income generation assistance as appropriate from the family reintegration program.	8	7 It is accomplished as planned.
Villagers (20 M & 20 F) attended a workshop on awareness of domestic violence. The family reintegration team in partnership with Against Domestic Violence organized the workshop.	40	81 Achieved over planned due to real needs of people to get awareness of domestic violence.
The Family Reintegration Program Officers	4	2 The coordinator moved to work as project manager in CLP of WVC, and 1 counselor moved to work in TRP.
Street children placed in foster care and follow-up visits made.	9	20 There were many HIV/AIDS orphans who need foster care service.
Livelihood assistance provided for Cambodian foster care families.	9	21 Many Cambodian foster care families are affected by HIV/AIDS, and they need assistance.
Income generation assistance provided.	9	3 The loan support is suggested not to provide as we already have Vision Fund. And we provided only grant support.
Capacity building training delivered for foster care families, MOSALVY.	NA	No plan in this reporting period.
Training on foster care systems and procedures provided.	NA	No plan in this reporting period.
Foster families' forum held for information exchange and experience sharing.	NA	No plan in this reporting period.
Long-Term Foster Care and Support Service Staff	3	3 It accomplished as planned.
Sensitization radio spots produced.	NA	No plan for this quarter.
Technical support provided for local advocacy network.	NA	No plan for this quarter.
On-going practical research on street migration conducted and reported.	NA	Outreach Team and other project staff collected information on street children and submitted data to project database daily; analytical reports produced monthly.
Advocacy and Research Staff	2	2 Completed as planned
Project Support Staff	4	4 Completed as planned

No	Additional Indicators	Beneficiaries
1.	Vulnerable children receiving and benefiting from improved access to education.	53
2.	Vulnerable children receiving and benefiting from improved health care.	53
3.	Vulnerable children receiving and benefiting from psychological counseling support.	53
4.	Vulnerable children receiving and benefiting from protection activities.	53
5.	Vulnerable children receiving and benefiting from sustainable nutritional and agricultural assistance.	48
6.	Vulnerable children receiving and benefiting from food aid.	150

No	Additional Indicators	Beneficiaries
7.	Vulnerable children receiving and benefiting from assistance to become more economically self-supporting.	6
8.	Vulnerable children in household receiving and benefiting from assistance to become more economically self-supporting.	36
9.	Vulnerable children receiving and benefiting from assistance to improve their housing and shelter situation.	33

#### 4. Key Activities and Progress Achieved (this reporting period)

In this quarter, the project completed the following activities listed under the six purposes:

##### 1. Community outreach services provided for street children and families in 3 communities, Phnom Penh.

- 1948 contacts were made with street children.
- 54 street families received food, medical care, household and housing assistance.
- 55 street children and parents attended workshops on HIV/AIDS and drug/substance abuse.

##### 2. Appropriate accommodation and care services made available for street children

- 39 different street children accessed overnight accommodation and care services. Please note that 53 children (35 boys and 18 girls) were staying at the center during this reporting period.

##### 3. Successful participation of target street children in formal and non-formal education and training

- 45 children (37 boys and 8 girls) participated in age-appropriate sport, social and cultural activities daily.
- 27 children (19 boys and 8 girls) enrolled in public school have progressive promotion.
- 26 children (11 F) involved in non-formal education program at the center.
- 5 (1 girl) of the registered children were enrolled in appropriate skills training classes.

##### 4. Successful & durable family reintegration

- 25 registered children (16F) were placed with original extended families.
- 16 reintegrated families received food, education materials, housing materials, and household supplies.
- 3 reintegrated families and children received small business grants and skills training assistance.
- 81 participants (41F) attended a training workshop on awareness of domestic violence.

##### 5. Appropriate long-term foster care and support service provider

- 20 AIDS orphans (13F) were placed in appropriate foster cares in Phnom Penh.
- 3 foster care families received livelihood assistance and small business grants.

##### 6. Advocacy conducted for improved rights and services for street children.

- WVC conducted 3 meetings to share experiences, advocate issue of children to government and lobby relevant NGOs & government to provide more protection on the rights of children. The meetings took place at CCC with an average of 20-25 CWG members per meeting.

#### 5. Human Resources Development and Staff Changes

##### 5.1 Staff Movement:

In this reporting period, there were some major staff movements. . The assistant to project manager has moved to work for a company; the project manager has moved to work for advocacy & communication department

under WVC; 1 house parent & 1 counselor for reintegration component have moved to work for another project under WVC; family reintegration coordinator moved to work for CWCLP project of WVC, and outreach worker moved to work for other NGO.

Currently, there are 25 staffs (14 M & 11 F) running all components of the project. Previously, the project planned to have 32 staff to run all the activities, but due to restructuring within the organization, the project will not recruit some of these vacancies.

The project recruited new project manager and one new vocational skill supervisor. And the reintegration coordinator the assistant to the project manager, the senior house parent and one houseparent will be recruited in the next quarter.

## **5.2. Staff Development:**

<b>No</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Kind of Training</b>
1	Project Manager	1. Child protection policy
2	Outreach Coordinator	2. Disabilities awareness 3. Photograph taking
3	Outreach Worker	4. Disabilities awareness 5. Children in emergencies
4	Outreach Worker	6. Facilitation Skill
5	Administration Asst	7. Facilitation Skill
6	Education Coordinator	8. Facilitation Skill
7	Play Worker	9. Facilitation Skill
8	Educator	10. Facilitation Skill
9	Social Worker	11. How to celebrate children day 12. Photograph taking 13. Course on basic social work
10	Foster Care Officer	14. How to celebrate children day

## **III. a. STATUS OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES:**

### **6. External Technical Assistance**

The project is not hiring any consultant in this period but in the next quarter, it will hire a consultant to prepare the end of project evaluation. Technical assistance will be needed since we are in the process of developing new strategies for future direction of the project.

### **7. International Travel**

In this reporting period, there were no international travel occurred in the project.

### **8. Income Generation & Use of Income**

Not applicable.

### **9. Procurements**

None. However, the purchase of a mini-bus is still under the process while we are seeking for authorization from the government. Hopefully, the process of the purchase of these items will be completed in the fourth quarter of FY05.

### **10. Sub-Awards & Performance**

None

## **11. Lessons Learned, including Constraints**

Even though, some main roads are being renovated and built, other roads in Cambodia, especially in remote areas, are still in bad condition; this continues to reduce our ability to travel to some districts in the provinces, and to limit our ability to reintegrate street children with their original extended families and to make follow-up visits. It is also difficult for the project staff to contact with the staff of the district department of social affairs for follow-up visits to some remote areas, as the communication system is still poor in most remote areas.

We could not support some originally extended families living in few remote areas with small business setting up due to the people in those areas have very low income even they have no food to eat. This is result of drought as well.

The price of goods continues to rise and the petrol in particular. This may affect the living standard of the families that we have been supporting.

Many families in some certain areas of Cambodia are facing food and water shortage due to draught.

We have learnt that children would behave well in school if we teach them to behave well at the center. Coaching by peer educator is very useful for those who could not get good result at school. They are willing to learn and teachers as wells as other school children appreciate them very much.

## **12. Other Comments**

No additional information

### **III .b. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:**

**Explain Change(s) in Indicator Value(s) and related performance issues.**

The indicators and their definitions remain the same as found in the DIP Monitoring and Evaluation plan.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE LEVEL INDICATORS (CORE INDICATORS):	Baseline (From PMP)	Target (From PMP)	Indicator for Oct 2004-Sept 2005			
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-June	July-Sept
Goal: To improve access and availability of safe accommodation, health and education services for street children in Phnom Penh.	Done					
<b><u>Comments: The development of baseline survey was done.</u></b>						
Purpose 1: Community outreach service provided for street children and families in 3 communities in Phnom Penh.	Done					
<b><u>Comments: The development of baseline survey was done.</u></b>						
Purpose 2: Appropriate accommodation and care services made available for street children.	Done					
<b><u>Comments: The development of baseline survey was done.</u></b>						
Purpose 3: Successful participation of target street children in formal and non-formal education and training.	Done					
<i>Comments: The development of baseline survey was done.</i>						
Purpose 4: Successful & durable family reintegration.	Done					
<b><u>Comments: The development of baseline survey was done.</u></b>						
Purpose 5: Appropriate long-term foster care and support service provided.	Done					
<i>Comments: The development of baseline survey was done.</i>						
Purpose 6: Advocacy conducted for improved rights and services for street children.	Done					

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE LEVEL INDICATORS (CORE INDICATORS):	Baseline (From PMP)	Target (From PMP)	Indicator for Oct 2004-Sept 2005			
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr- June	July- Sept
<b><u>Comments: The development of baseline survey was done. The baseline survey report was documented.</u></b>						
Output 1: Street visits carried out for information sharing, referral, counseling and follow-up.	Done	3,600	1,170	1,728	1948	3600
<b><u>Comments: We almost met expectation.</u></b>						
Output 2: Short (0-6 months) and medium-term (up to one year) secure accommodation provided and basic care needs met.	Done	50 each night	57	58	53	50
<b><u>Comments: We exceeded our plan/expectation.</u></b>						
Output 3: Eligible BSCC residents successfully participating in formal education.	Done	50	52	35	27	50
<b><u>Comments: We exceeded our plan/expectation.</u></b>						
Output 4: Street children appropriately reintegrated with original extended family.	Done	70	18	18	25	70
<b><u>Comments: We exceeded our plan/expectation.</u></b>						
Output 5: Street children placed in appropriate foster care.	Done	36	8	18	20	36
<b><u>Comments: We exceeded our plan/expectation.</u></b>						
Output 6: Increased awareness of child protection issues for: school children and teachers from Phnom Penh primary schools and MoEYS staff.	Done	100	50	50	0	100
<b><u>Comments: Most of the participants could cite 4 baskets of child’s rights after sitting at the workshop.</u></b>						